**Amendments to the Claims**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims**

1-22. (canceled)

23. (currently amended) A method of reducing HIV-1 viral load in an HIV-1 infected subject which comprises administering to the subject solely after viral steady state is reached an effective viral load-reducing amount of an IgG monoclonal antibody which (a) binds to a CCR5 chemokine receptor, (b) inhibits binding of HIV-$1_{JR-FL}$ gp120/sCD4 complex to a CCR5 receptor on the surface of a $CD4^-CCR5^+$ cell, and (c) inhibits fusion of HIV-1 to a $CD4^+CCR5^+$ cell, so as to thereby reduce the subject's HIV-1 viral load to 50% or less of the subject's viral load prior to administration of any of the antibody to the subject, wherein the monoclonal antibody is PA14 produced by the hybridoma cell line designated PA14 (ATCC Accession No. HB-12610) or an antibody that cross-competes with monoclonal antibody PA14 for binding to the CCR5 receptor.

24-26. (canceled)

27. (currently amended) The method of claim ~~26~~ 23, wherein the antibody is PA14 produced by the hybridoma cell line designated PA14 (ATCC Accession No. HB-12610).

28. (previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein after treatment, the subject's HIV-1 viral load is reduced to 33% or less of the subject's HIV-1 viral load prior to

administering the antibody to the subject.

29. (previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein after treatment, the subject's HIV-1 viral load is reduced to 10% or less of the subject's HIV-1 viral load prior to administering the antibody to the subject.

30. (previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the reduction of the subject's HIV-1 viral load is sustained for at least one day.

31. (canceled)

32. (previously presented) The method of claim 30, wherein the reduction is sustained for at least three days.

33. (previously presented) The method of claim 30, wherein the reduction is sustained for at least seven days.

34. (previously presented) The method of claim 49, wherein the effective amount of the antibody is between 1mg and 50mg per kg body weight of the subject.

35. (previously presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the effective amount of the antibody is between 2mg and 40mg per kg body weight of the subject.

36. (previously presented) The method of claim 35, wherein the effective amount of the antibody is between 3mg and 30mg per kg body weight of the subject.

37. (previously presented) The method of claim 36, wherein the effective amount of the antibody is between 4mg and 20mg per kg body weight of the subject.

38. (previously presented) The method of claim 37, wherein the effective amount of the antibody is between 5mg and 10mg per kg body weight of the subject.

39. (previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the antibody is administered at least once per day.

40. (previously presented) The method of claim 39, wherein the antibody is administered daily.

41. (previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the antibody is administered every other day.

42. (previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the antibody is administered every 6 to 8 days.

43. (previously presented) The method of claim 42, wherein the antibody is administered weekly.

44. (previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the antibody is administered intravenously, subcutaneously, intramuscularly, intraperitoneally, orally or topically.

45. (previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the subject is a human being and the antibody is a humanized antibody.

46. (previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the subject is a human being and the antibody is a human antibody.

47. (previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.

48. (currently amended) A method of reducing HIV-1 viral load in an HIV-1 infected subject which comprises administering to the subject solely after viral steady state is reached an effective viral load-reducing amount of ~~an~~ the IgG monoclonal antibody ~~which (a) binds to a CCR5 chemokine receptor and (b) inhibits fusion of HIV-1 to a $CD4^+CCR5^+$ cell, so as to thereby reduce the subject's HIV-1 viral load to 50% or less of the subject's viral load prior to administration of any of the antibody to the subject~~ of claim 23, wherein the antibody binds to an epitope which comprises amino acid residues in both the N-terminus (Nt) and in the second extracellular loop (ECL2) region of the CCR5 receptor.

49. (previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the effective amount of the antibody is between 0.1 mg and 100 mg per kg body weight of the subject.